



Transforming Research

Brown University, Providence, RI, USA,
3-4 October 2018

Understanding & Enabling Impact in the (with the) Community

2018 Transforming Research @ Brown University

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Galter Health Sciences Library & Learning Center

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- What is impact?
- Who is your audience?
- What are the intersections?

- Taking the next step...

- **What is impact?**
- Who is your audience?
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- Taking the next step...

An increasing pressure to show impact – how to define? (local perspectives, broad application)

A Definition of Research Impact

Research impact is the demonstrable contribution that research makes to the economy, society, culture, national security, public policy or services, health, the environment, or quality of life, beyond contributions to academia.

Research Impact Principles and Framework, Australian Research Council
<http://www.arc.gov.au/general/impact.htm>

Impact of NIH Research:

improvements in health through treatment and prevention, contributions to society through economic growth and productivity, and expansion of the biomedical knowledge base through cutting-edge research and cultivation of the biomedical workforce of today and tomorrow.

Our Health – promoting treatment and prevention

Our Society – driving economic growth and productivity

Our Knowledge – expands the biomedical knowledge base

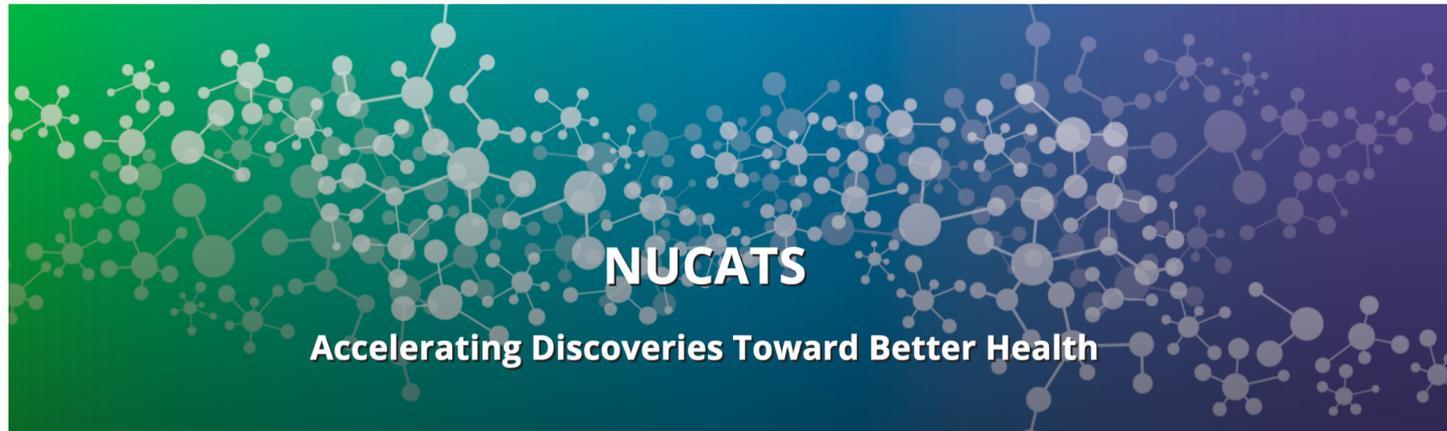
Impact of NIH Research, National Institutes of Health, US
<http://www.nih.gov/about-nih/what-we-do/impact-nih-research>

A foundation for assessment & partnership

- Galter Health Sciences Library & Learning Center
- Northwestern University Clinical and Translational Sciences Institute (NUCATS)



NUCATS



Participating Institutions: [Northwestern](#)



Who We Are

NUCATS provides investigators, participants and stakeholders in the research continuum with an extensive array of resources, consultative services and expertise in order to accelerate transformative scientific discoveries from the lab to patients and the community. It is our goal to continually increase the quality, safety, efficiency, speed and impact of innovative clinical and translational research.



From Discoveries to Health

Biomedical research exists on a continuum from early discovery to human trials to population health. These phases inform and influence one another, and each phase poses unique challenges and requirements. NUCATS resources and experts are available to support all of our partners across the continuum.



Basic Science



Pre-Clinical



Clinical Trials

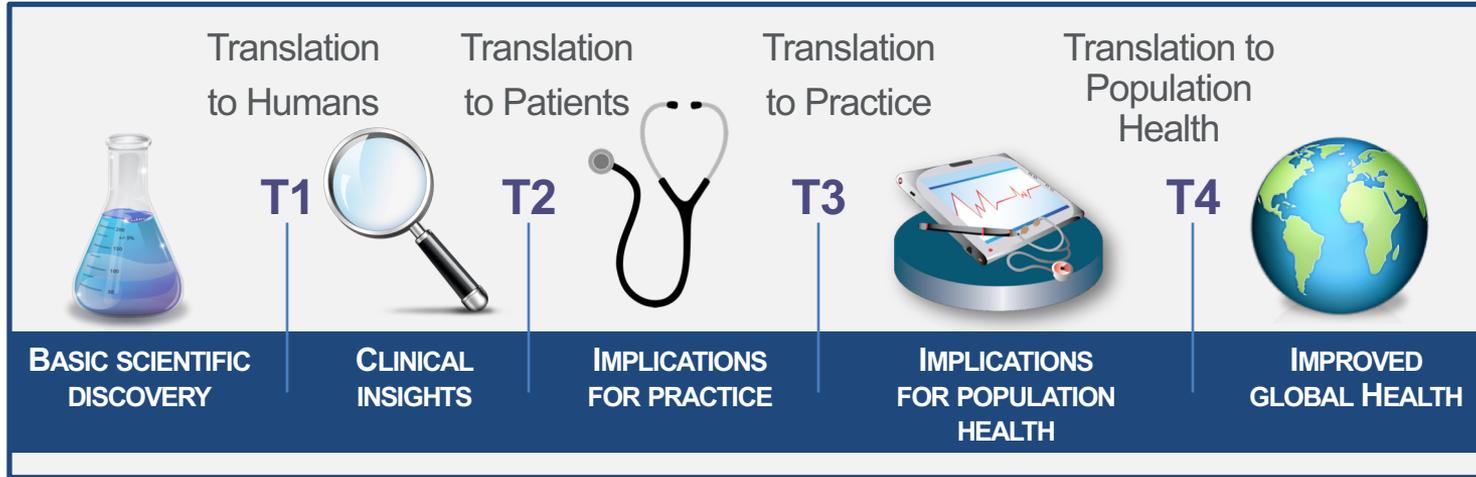


Translation to Practice



Population Health

Biomedical research evolves: Accelerating discovery & implementation



Education & training
Team Science
Idea development
Research process
Communication
Assessment & Improvement

NUCATS Engagement & Translation: Hub-Wide Goals and Sample Indicators

| | Process Metrics | Impact Metrics |
|--|--|---|
| Communication | # of users, collaborators, #/type/level of engagement with communications (open/click rate) | Attention metrics (e.g., social media, news mentions, etc.) of NUCATS-supported research and activities |
| Diversity & Inclusion / Researcher Development | # under-represented minority (URM) and early-stage investigator (ESI) papers & grants; trainee progress in training program | URM/ESI leadership on research activities, mentor performance reviews, career development and path trajectory; IDP-based metrics; career advancement of core users and collaborators and growth of diversity |
| Research Projects, Pilot Projects | # papers & other research products, # applicants; grant funding, publications, conference presentations, and other activities linked to pilot | Success stories; applicant & awardee breadth/diversity across domains, research populations, & translational stages; longitudinal outcomes; community partnerships |
| Methodology & Technology Innovations | # patents, tech transfer agreements, # SBIR proposals, pilots, innovation funds; # commits & forks | Innovation awards and recognition; application of new methodologies in practice; treatments to market |
| CTS Research with Under-Represented Groups | # new trials, participants; # publications; monitor access by # and % minorities enrolled/completing trials | # studies/publications evaluating a health disparity; # and % of minorities among all participants, # and % of all trials with minorities at proportions in the patient population |
| Open Science | # outputs in open access journals/repositories; production & use of open data, open source (OS) software, and other tools; | Adoption of open science principles and methods; open data reuse; assessment of 'FAIRness' (findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable); reproducibility success stories |
| Innovation & Entrepreneurship | # active users; # public-private partnerships and associated tools/products | ROI analysis; tools identified and shared with consortium; # projects utilizing good data practices |
| Stakeholder Engagement | # stakeholder events, # and types of stakeholder-focused materials & outputs; # of facilitated collaborative engagements; CCH ShARP Panel metrics | # participating in research for the first time; % participating in a second event; institutional changes valuing CSE; increased engagement of early stage researchers; changes in community and clinical practice |
| Community Engagement & Dissemination | # papers/presentations, # new research contacts, # of investigators/orgs receiving training and consultation; diversity & density of outreach (GIS); | Companion lay summaries published for papers; # of grant proposals incorporating D&I study aims and data collection; growth in number and types of practice-based research network initiatives |
| Interdisciplinary Collaboration | affiliation of collaborators (domain and organization); # projects submitted/funded, source of funding | Team domain & role diversity; success stories |
| Knowledge Translation | # and types of KT projects completed, underway, planned; lay summaries | Downstream citations and tracking; text analysis of research products; evidence of use by societal groups; open innovation with partners beyond academia |
| Sustainability | # proposals, internal proposals review; funding ratios | Faculty development; incorporation of sustainability plans |
| Training and Education | # of training sessions, volume of trainees; time/resource cost; pre-/post-event surveys to assess knowledge transfer and satisfaction | # publications, grant proposals submitted/funded; #/role trainees & home organization; number/% & type CTS research positions; success stories |

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About ChicagoCHEC

Our **mission** is to advance **cancer health equity** through meaningful scientific discovery, education, training, and community engagement.

[Mission](#) [Background](#) [Impact](#) [Team](#) [Institutions](#) [Community Partners](#) [Cores](#)

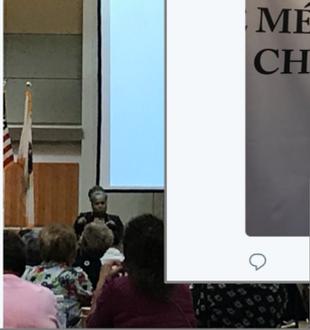
Requires

- *tri-institutional partnership and a focus on cancer health equity.*
- *collaborations with the community on cancer health equity issues.*

ChicagoCHEC Retweeted
Jen Brown @JenBrownARCC · Sep 21
 All @chicagohec research includes community engagement. Research change driven by community question & energy. Community partnerships are power.
 @chicagohec Community Forum.



ChicagoCHEC Retweeted
Chancellor Salgado @ChancellorSalgado ·
 @ChiCityColleges student fellowship to explore community Partnerships are power



ChicagoCHEC @chicagohec · Sep 8
 Joining the Mexican Consulate in their efforts to increase cancer education
 @UICancerCenter @NEIU @DrMelissaSimon @LurieCancer @NIH_NCCIH



ChicagoCHEC @chicagohec · Aug 31
 At the African Festival of Arts @UICancerCenter @NEIU @NIH_NCCIH



ChicagoCHEC Retweeted
Melissa Simon @DrMelissaSimon ·
 It's lunch time at our @chicagohec #ChicagoCHEC student posters and grant resources for cancer ❤️



3 12

ChicagoCHEC @chicagohec · Aug 30
 Great start to UIC's CHER Chicago Community Symposium: Structural Violence & Health Equity.



2 4

ChicagoCHEC @chicagohec · Aug 31
 At the African Festival of Arts promoting cancer care @NEIU @UICancerCenter @NIH_NCCIH @DrMelissaSimon @theNCI



3

Clinical trials are research to find new ways to prevent, detect, or treat disease. These studies help doctors find better medical treatments for all people.



Support

The National Library of Medicine (NLM) provided funding support for this project. NLM grant G08LM012688 to M. Simon.

Click on a topic below to learn more:

- Clinical trial basics
Trusting clinical trials
Diversity in clinical trials
Pros & clinical



Frequently Asked

About the Project

Clinical trials help improve medicine. They help doctors find better ways to prevent, diagnose, and treat disease. It's important for more people to take part in clinical trials. If more people do, then medical breakthroughs can work for people from all walks of life.

All people have a right to be in groundbreaking research. All people have a right to enjoy medical breakthroughs. All people have a right to make their own choices about clinical trials. Doctors and scientists at Northwestern University created Health for All. We're working with Chicago libraries, community organizations, and city agencies. We're all working together to make clinical trials easier to learn about. We want to share information and real stories so all people can make their own decisions.

Goals

- 1. Help people across Chicago learn about clinical trials.
2. Help libraries support people who want to learn about clinical trials.
3. Do research to improve how libraries can help people learn about clinical trials.

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It takes technology & culture.

OPEN ACCESS PEER-REVIEWED

RESEARCH ARTICLE

0 Save 0 Citation

Academic information on Twitter: A user survey

Ehsan Mohammadi , Mike Thelwall, Mary Kwasny, Kristi L. Holmes

Published: May 17, 2018 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0197265>

| | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Article | Authors | Metrics | Comments |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|

Abstract

Although counts of tweets citing academic papers are used as an informal indicator of interest, little is known about who tweets academic papers and who uses Twitter to find scholarly information. Without knowing this, it is difficult to draw useful conclusions from a publication being frequently tweeted. This study surveyed 1,912 users that have tweeted journal articles to ask about their scholarly-related Twitter uses. Almost half of the respondents (45%) did not work in academia, despite the sample probably being biased towards academics. Twitter was used most by people with a social science or humanities background. People tend to leverage social ties on Twitter to find information rather than searching for relevant tweets. Twitter is used in academia to acquire and share real-time information and to develop connections with others. Motivations for using Twitter vary by discipline, occupation, and employment sector, but not much by gender. These factors also influence the sharing of different types of academic information. This study provides evidence that Twitter plays a significant role in the discovery of scholarly information and cross-disciplinary knowledge spreading. Most importantly, the large numbers of non-academic users support the claims of those using tweet counts as evidence for the non-academic impacts of scholarly research.

- ✓ **45% OUTSIDE OF ACADEMIA**
- ✓ **SOCIAL SCIENCE / HUMANITIES BACKGROUND**
- ✓ **PEOPLE LEVERAGE SOCIAL TIES**
- ✓ **USED TO ACQUIRE AND SHARE REAL-TIME INFORMATION AND TO DEVELOP CONNECTIONS**
- ✓ **MOTIVATIONS VARY BY DISCIPLINE, OCCUPATION, AND EMPLOYMENT SECTOR, BUT NOT MUCH BY GENDER**
- ✓ **TWITTER PLAYS A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN THE DISCOVERY OF SCHOLARLY INFORMATION AND CROSS-DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE SPREADING**

Most importantly, the large numbers of non-academic users support the claims of those using tweet counts as evidence for the non-academic impacts of scholarly research.

Attention metrics matter!

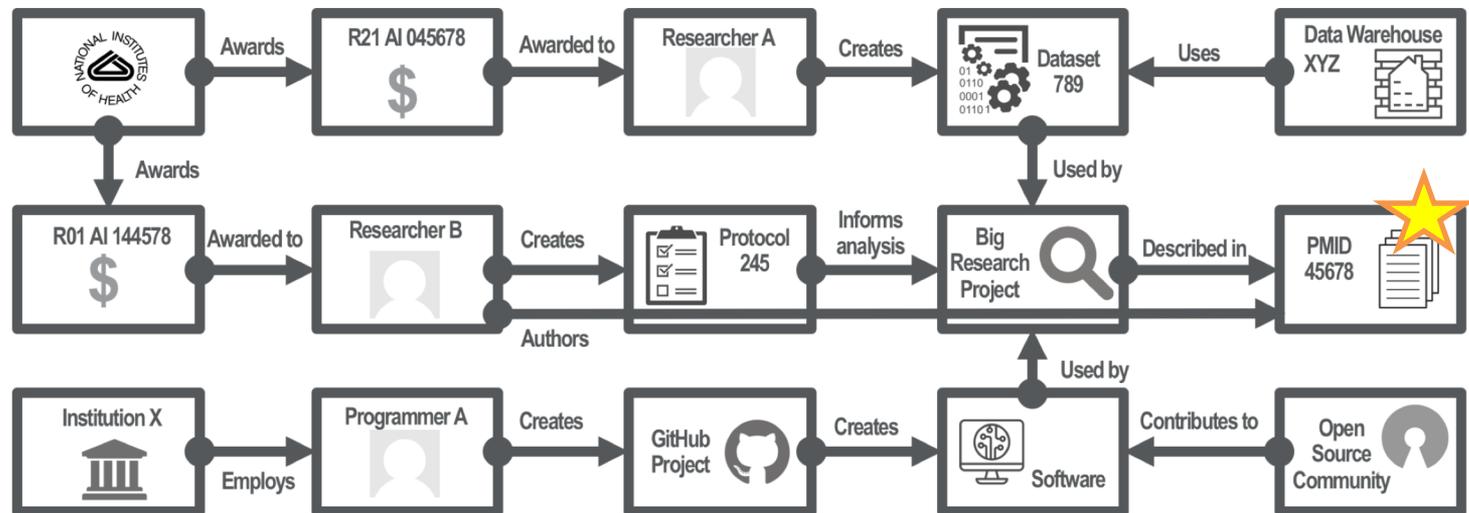


CRediT

CRediT is high-level taxonomy, including 14 roles, that can be used to represent the roles typically played by contributors to scientific scholarly output. The roles describe each contributor's specific contribution to the scholarly output.

<https://casrai.org/credit/>

Better attribution: extending credit beyond the publication to give credit where credit is due (researchers, communities, citizens, infrastructure, etc.)



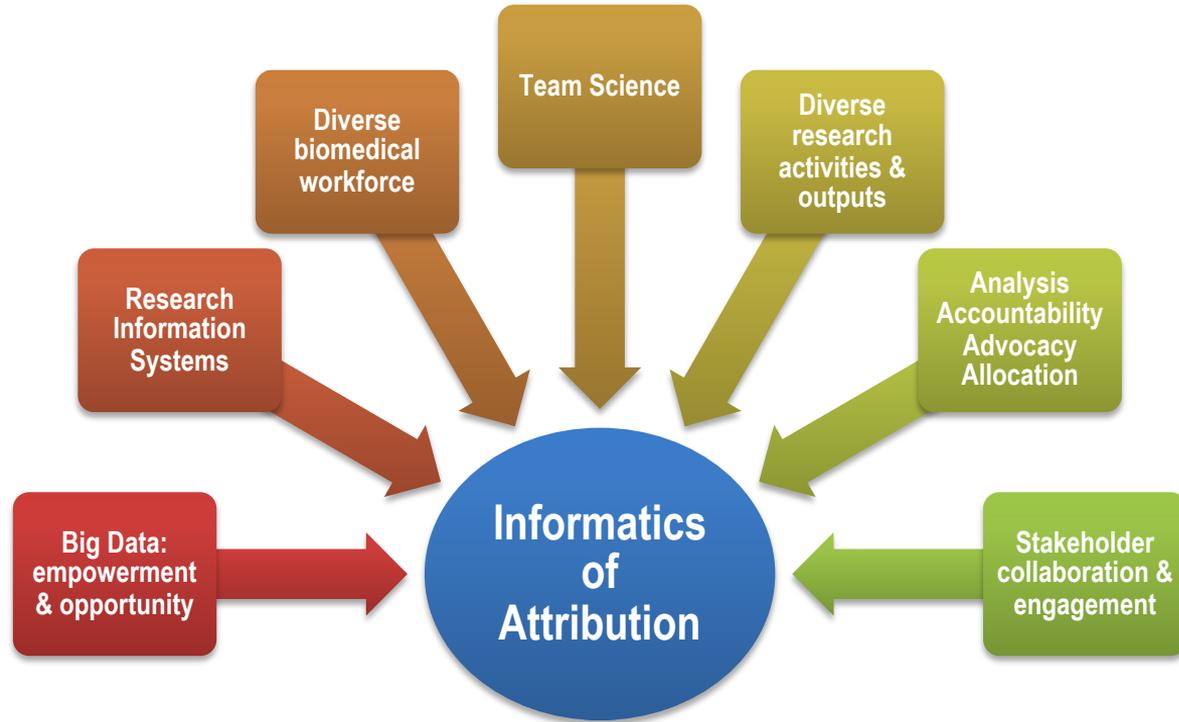
Adapted from Julie McMurry

What work is being done, who is doing it, and what outputs are being created?

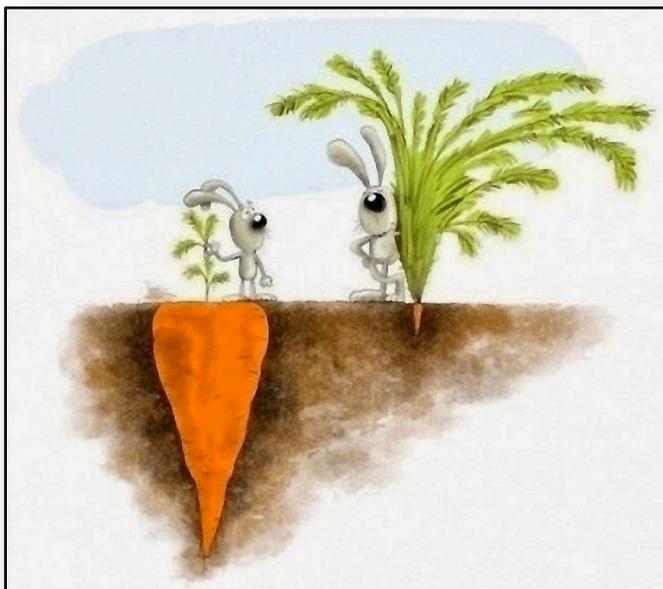
1. Understand deeply the requirements for a computable attribution system from a large diversity of stakeholders;
2. Build model(s) to meet these requirements (CRO, ROO);
3. Evaluate the models in real pilot systems with real data.

By using contribution roles & research outputs to develop infrastructure to understand the scholarly ecosystem, we can better understand, leverage, and credit a diverse translational community

Why now & how do we get there?



<http://bit.ly/AttributionSignUp>



Desired outcomes: Machine-actionable approaches to...

- Understand our changing scholarly ecosystem
- Do a better job of giving credit where credit is due
- Leverage expertise data to improve translational processes and efficiencies

thank you & acknowledgements

- Teams
 - Galter Library, NUCATS, ChicagoCHEC, Health for All, CD2H
- NIH Support
 - UL1TR001422 (NCATS), U54CA202995, U54CA202997, and U54CA203000 (NCI), G08LM012688 (NLM), U24TR002306 (NCATS)



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CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS ARTICLE

Front. Res. Metr. Anal., 04 October 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/frma.2018.00028>



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Using ORCID, DOI, and Other Open Identifiers in Research Evaluation

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An evaluator's task is to connect the dots between program goals and its outcomes. This can be accomplished through surveys, research, and interviews, and is frequently performed *post hoc*. Research evaluation is hampered by a lack of data that clearly connect a research program with its outcomes and, in particular, by ambiguity about who has participated in the program and what contributions they have made. Manually making these connections is very labor-intensive, and algorithmic matching introduces errors and assumptions that can distort results. In this paper, we discuss the use of identifiers in research evaluation—for individuals, their contributions, and the organizations that sponsor them and fund their work. Global identifier systems are uniquely positioned to capture global mobility and collaboration. By leveraging connections between local infrastructures and global information resources, evaluators can map data sources that were previously either unavailable or prohibitively labor-intensive. We describe

36

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